

FIRM SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT

Prominent Men of Country
Say Nation Is Solidly Back
of Chief Executive.

MUST UPHOLD HONOR

Hope Crisis Will Pass Without
Serious Break in Long
Standing Friendship
With Germany.

Cleveland, O., May 14.—Prominent delegates to the World Court congress read President Wilson's note to Germany and all agreed that the contingency arose from the government would receive the firm support of the nation.

"The American public will stand back of the government in any emergency which arises," said John Hays Hammond, chairman of the congress. "In the present situation the solid support of America is at the command of President Wilson and leaders in social and economic life, undoubtedly will be glad to lend him their support and their patronage and helpfulness."

"I have no doubt, in the absence of congress, the president is enlisting the counsel of men experienced in international affairs and representing all parties and all sentiments."

Well Worded Document.
Henry Lane Wilson, former ambassador to Mexico, said:
"The note to Germany is an excellently worded state document. Americans generally desire peace, but not at a sacrifice of honor and dignity and the note seems to express this attitude."

Hopes for Peace.
Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York said:
"It is to be hoped that this crisis will be passed without a serious break in the long standing friendship existing between Germany and the United States. Self-respect and national honor, however, arise above all other considerations, and, as President Wilson asserts and defends them, he is assured of the sympathy and support of the American people."

The World Court congress today entered the third and last day of its session. Dr. Albert A. Shaw, Dr. H. A. Garfield, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks and Prof. Samuel T. Button were speakers at the day sessions.

Tonight John Mitchell, Dr. John Wesley Hill, General Ballington Booth and Dr. Charles F. Thwing will be the speakers.

Gov. McCrory's Comment.
Frankfort, Ky., May 14.—"President Wilson, I believe, is prompted by patriotism, justice and firmness in the declaration he has made public," Governor James B. McCrory of Kentucky said today. "The president's statement seems to me to be positive, firm, comprehensive and up to the demands of the occasion."

Kansas Governor Approves.
Topeka, Kan., May 14.—"The country will fully approve both the substance of the president's firm and powerful note to Germany and the moderation and courtesy with which the president frames it," Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas said today.

"The note is all the more impressive because of its temperate and restrained language and its spirit of friendliness and of confidence in the ultimate justice and good will of the German government."

President Acted Wisely.
Springfield, Ill., May 14.—Governor Edward F. Dunn, commenting on the American note to Germany today said:
"The president and his advisors at Washington have acted wisely with utmost caution and deliberation. They have only formulated the position of this republic as to the protection of the lives and rights of citizens after sufficient time has elapsed to let reason and law supplant the shock that resulted from the loss of so many non-combatant American lives."

"The American nation, through its president, has spoken and the patriotic citizenship of the republic stands loyally behind him and will sustain him to the end."

Believes Germany Will Comply.
Fort Dodge, Ia., May 14.—Senator W. S. Kenyon today told the Associated Press he believed President Wilson's demands in the note to Germany would be complied with. "The president's note is a clear presentation of our country's position," said the senator. "Germany, being a just nation, must recognize its force. I believe the president's demands will be complied with. He can be certain the nation is with him in whatever plan he deems best. He will never lead us to war if it can be honorably avoided."

WHERE THE GREAT ARMIES HAVE MET

Where the northern peoples have thrashed out among themselves in many battles the causes of faith and commerce and empire; where German, Swede, Pole, Russian, Lett, East and Tartar have struggled; on the area of the Baltic provinces, as much the cockpit of the North as Belgium has been of Central Europe, news dispatches make it apparent that the

Teuton and the Slav are preparing to stage another one of those mighty struggles for the maintenance of race. It is with this country, a borderland where German and Russian meet among a native population of Letts and Esths, the theatre of the latest German invasion, that today's war-geography study of the National Geographic Society deals. The statement reads:

"Courland, Livonia and Esths, the three Russian governments folding themselves around the eastern elbow of the Baltic sea, deeply broken in coastline, swept by an air crisp with cool in summer and biting in winter, from the Baltic Provinces. They comprise 36,560 square miles, supporting 2,500,000 inhabitants, of whom the great majority are Letts and Esths, the first mentioned akin to the Lithuanians, the latter a Finnish people. The natives are the laborers and the peasants, the Russians are the military and administrative officials, while, until the outbreak of the war, the Germans were traders and manufacturers of these provinces. A lesser stream of German migration has, at various times, flowed north by way of the Baltic, many of its elements settling on these coastal lands that stretch almost from the Prussian border to Petrograd. A slight strip of the Russian government of Kovno touches the sea near Memel, thus dividing East Prussia from the Baltic Provinces. Germans have founded many families in this territory, and many of the nobles and townsmen of the Baltic lands are of German ancestry. The German-descended population of the three governments constitutes about 8 per cent of the whole, considerably outnumbering the Russian."

"German characteristics far more than Russian are found throughout the provinces, which, until within the last few years, had numerous German schools, German newspapers and German societies. The Prussians, however, a few years before the present war began, turned their attention to the Russification of the Baltic Provinces after the same thorough fashion with which they have carried on their campaigns for the assimilation of the Poles. The German schools, language, press and organizations were proscribed."

"The Order of the Swordbearers and, later, the Teutonic Knights made the territory included in the Baltic Provinces the object of Christian crusades. They carried their religion to the Letts and Esths by the sword, and after them came German settlers, who expropriated the land, crushing the native population to a position of serfdom. These northern crusaders carried on their operations during the 13th century. Besides their religion, the knights brought the seeds of German civilization with them, and the cultural development of this region was, therefore, early far superior to that of the surrounding country."

"With the exception of Courland, the Baltic Provinces once belonged to Sweden. Courland was a dependency of Poland. Peter the Great took possession of the Swedish provinces in the beginning of the 18th century, and Courland was obtained in 1795. For a long time the provinces were allowed a large measure of self-government, but, in 1880, the movement began for their assimilation with the rest of the Empire. The movement developed more especial emphasis some 6 or 7 years ago."

"The coastlands and their interior areas are flat and are dotted with German towns and villages, wherein are found the German gables, town halls, cathedrals, and guttural German is heard in every commercial house. The provinces are rich in trade and manufacture, and the business of their port cities is of vast importance. Here are some of the first ports of Russia."

BULGARIAN GIRLS ARE STOLEN BY THEIR LOVERS

How much of the strength of Bulgaria, whose steady progress during the last forty years of troubled existence has compelled the admiration of onlooking nations, is owing to this nation's sturdy womanhood, is explained by the National Geographic Society by Hester E. Donaldson Jenkins, an American educator in the Balkans, in a monograph upon "Bulgaria and Its Women." Contrasting the Bulgarian girls with the other girls of the Balkans, Miss Jenkins says:

"Among the Oriental girls with whom I lived in my nine years' residence in the Near East, none interested me more than the Bulgarians. They are perhaps the least Oriental of the light or more nearly white to be found in the Constantinople College, of which I was a professor. They are fairer and brighter in coloring than the Armenians, Greeks or Persians, rather taller and larger on an average, and have far more energy and less languor than the Turk."

The Bulgarian girls, the writer continues, distinguished themselves from the others by a certain who never lost out-door quality, a sanity which marked them sharply from the fanciful, sentimental and weaker-nerved girls of some of the other nationalities. Their greater sturdiness was sometimes expressed boisterously, and, Miss Jenkins found, the Bulgarian holden was much more common than the Turkish hoyden. Of the Bulgarian girl's physical loveliness, she says:

"Bulgarian girls incline to roundness of contour and figure, many of them having round, full face, ripe, rosy mouths, and dimples. This effect is heightened by the fashion of wearing the hair in braids wound about the head. One sees plenty of dark hair in Bulgaria, but one also looks with pleasure on warm brown tints, chestnut tresses, and occasionally auburn heads. One of the most beautiful girls I ever saw was a Bulgarian, with a glorious mass of copper-colored waves, a clear pale skin, handsomely set gray eyes, a delicate mouth, and small white teeth, and the height and carriage of a princess."

"The bright cheeks that so many of the Bulgarians have are a pleasant change from the dark or pale skins of the Armenians and Greeks. Their eyes are generally less large and languorous than Oriental eyes, looking squarely in the face, with more frankness and less seductiveness."

Miss Jenkins gives the following melodious samples of the names of her Bulgarian pupils: Naderda, Na-

ADVANCE SALE

of Suits, Coats and Dresses at Half Price

Instead of waiting until July to mark all of our suits, coats and dresses down, as has been the custom with merchants in the past, we have decided to move the goods now by making these reductions with the summer just beginning. In other words, patrons of The National

Buy It Now!

Everyone intends to wear good clothes sometime. Everyone feels that they ought to dress well—that it would be a personal satisfaction—and would "pay." But many wait for the vague time when "the pressure shall lift"—when their personal finances shall be easier.

That's why our liberal credit system should be taken advantage of; and you will not have to wait until you pay the whole amount; a small payment down and the balance on easy payments. Your charge account is invited.

may now purchase complete outfits, up to the minute in style, at a price which is generally made at the close of the summer selling season. All the garments included in this sale are of the latest importations—some of them arrived this week from our New York Buyer.



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Ladies' Suits Half Price	Ladies' Suits Extra Special	Ladies' Dresses Half Price	Ladies' Waists Extra Special	Ladies' Coats Half Price
\$22.50 Suits \$11.25	16 Suits in the lot, some	\$10.00 Dresses \$5.00	\$1.25 Waists 59c	\$12.50 Coats \$5.25
\$27.00 Suits \$13.50	samples and some from last	\$18.00 Dresses \$9.00	\$2.00 Waists 98c	\$15.00 Coats \$7.50
\$30.00 Suits \$15.00	season, values up to \$35.00,	\$24.00 Dresses \$12.00	\$4.00 Waists \$1.98	\$18.00 Coats \$9.00
\$35.00 Suits \$17.50	your choice \$8.85	\$30.00 Dresses \$15.00	\$6.00 Waists \$2.95	\$25.00 Coats \$12.50

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delka, Karafinka, Blagoya, Vessellna, Goonka, Zdravka. The last names all end in "off" for the men and "ova" for the women, meaning son of or daughter of. Thus Magdalena Petrova is Magdalen, daughter of Peter.

Stolko Petroff is Stolko, son of Peter. However, now last names are coming to remain permanent in a family.

Bulgarian girls are bright dressers. The village holiday brings out a wonderful array of gaudy costumes, straight and awkward in line, but brilliant in color and decoration, the writer tells. The women's big waists are usually emphasized by huge silver buckles. When, however, a girl is young and pretty, her abundant curly hair, into which is braided bright threads or ribbons, with often a flower in her ear, her bright color heightened by the gay embroideries, and her slender figure, which the straightness of her dress cannot spoil, make her an attractive vision. The pleasures of the girls, Miss Jenkins describes.

"A girl in a Bulgarian village is not without her amusements. As in the Bible times all the water for a village must be drawn from one or two wells or springs, and these watering places or fountains are the scene of much sociability. Hither come all the youths and maidens of the village to loiter. There is coquetting and courting about the fountain and home gathering in the evenings. Marriages spring from mutual attraction and choice, rather than the arrangement of families, as do the Armenian and Turkish alliances."

"There are husking bees and quilting bees where the young people meet, but the most popular form of social entertainment is the sedanka. Here assemble the young men and women of the village and adjoining farms, grouped about an open fire, singing solos and choruses. The Bulgarian folk dances are danced in a row or circle, the leader generally waving a bright handkerchief and turning and twisting about his line of followers, like a mild game of 'snap the whip.' It suggests health and abounding spirits and good fellowship, without the sensuality that so often marks the Oriental dance."

"Occasionally the sedanka ends in a dramatic fashion. Some brawny fellow who has been courting his Danka assiduously will seize her in his arms and carry her to his home. The next day this 'marriage by capture' is given legal and religious sanction by the blessing of the Orthodox priest. I once asked Karafinka what would happen if two men wanted the same girl. She replied simply: 'The stronger would get her.'"

The Bulgarian girls are bright and make eager use of educational ad-

vantages, Miss Jenkins says. The college-trained Bulgarian maidens become veritable centers of progress in the towns and villages throughout their country, instilling the hunger for knowledge that, in turn, is to lead Bulgaria to a great future.

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HOMES FOR RURAL TEACHERS IN VOGUE

A permanent home, provided by the school community for rural-school teachers, is giving great satisfaction where it is in vogue, according to Harold W. Foght in a bulletin just issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

While out of 3,000 teachers replying to Mr. Foght's inquiries only 73 live in homes provided by the community, the bulletin shows that teachers who have such homes find it possible to become permanent community leaders. "In the few communities reporting permanent homes," declares the bulletin, "the teachers are usually able to project the school into the home and draw the home close to the school. Where teachers' cottages are provided, these, aside from making

the teachers' own lives more attractive, naturally become rallying centers for all community activities."

The investigations of Mr. Foght reveal that in rural United States the average time for each public-school teacher to remain in any one school is less than two school years of 140 days each. "This average," says the bulletin, "is very much less for a majority of the teachers, the few permanent, professional teachers alone bringing it up close to the two-year level."

As the average age when teaching is begun is 19 years, and the average number of years taught is only 6-12, the bulletin's statistics show that the rural public schools of the country are taught largely by young unmarried people who have no idea of following teaching as a profession.

The conclusions of Mr. Foght are: "So long as teachers continue to be peripatetics, the best results in community leadership can not be expected. A change from amateur to professional teaching in the rural schools, teacher a salary that would enable him to provide comfortably for his family, and by compelling the community, through legal enactment to erect a teacher's cottage in close proximity to every school plant."

Read the Classified Ads.

GEAR SHIFTING IS NOT HARD WORK

"Some drivers never really learn to shift gears properly," says J. W. Leavitt.

"We have our instructors teach owners in shifting gears, to start on first speed and as soon as the car is in motion change to second, then speed up to about fifteen miles an hour on second, then shift to third, or so direct from first to third gear, cutting out going through second gear to avoid clashing gears."

"Our first speed gear is comparatively fast, so that it makes a very nice shift to start in the first, get well under way, speed the engine up to a good normal speed, and then shift around the corner into the third. This will save banging up of gears and will be a great relief to beginners."

"Changing from a high gear to a lower one is more difficult than changing up, because in changing to a lower gear it is very necessary to have a higher speed in the engine so that the gears will change without clashing."

"It is a good plan when changing from third back to second, to pull the clutch and at practically the same moment give a little pressure on the foot throttle to speed up the engine, then shift quickly."

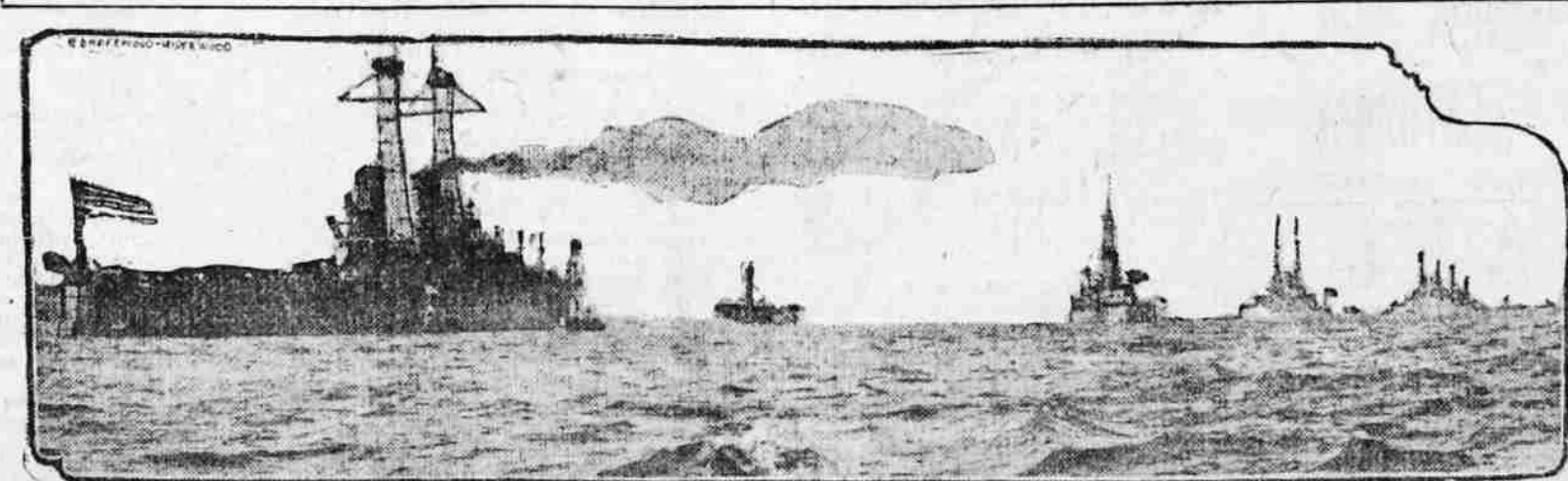
"In changing from second speed back to first on a hill where the engine is working hard, it is a very good plan, just before pulling the clutch to make the gear change, to set the hand throttle at the same time."

"In making the change, pull the clutch, let up on the foot throttle and change right over quickly into first gear as soon as the clutch is released. The engine will speed up freely, due to the position of the hand throttle, and a nice, smooth change will be effected."

Captain Modelin, The Ogden.

Two out of every thousand public high school boys receive military instruction in school, as compared with five in every thousand 15 years ago. While the total number of boys in public high schools has increased since 1900 from 216,207 to 541,486, the number of boys taking military drill has decreased from 10,455 to 9,532.

BATTLESHIPS OF UNCLE SAM'S SPLENDID FLEET AT MANEUVERS IN HUDSON RIVER



This picture of four of the most powerful battleships of the American fleet was taken as the vessels steamed up the Hudson river to participate in the naval maneuvers. Reading left to right, the battleships seen in the picture are: Delaware, North Dakota, Michigan, South Carolina.